Foreword

Using a watershed approach provides a unique and effective way to assess the environment, identify problems, establish priorities for preservation or restoration, and implement solutions. The Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Program is an effort to guide communities in the successful application of a watershed approach and led to the development in 2002 of this *Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for States and Communities*.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds (OWOW) and the American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) collaborated in 1997 on a joint project to develop a comprehensive WAM methodology. The initial WAM approach was based on watershed planning efforts in the Pacific Northwest, including the Washington State watershed analysis methodology for state and private forest lands and the Northwest Forest Plan watershed analysis guide for federal ownership. The concept was to extend existing capabilities to address a nationwide range of ecological environments, project objectives, and watershed management issues at the state, community, and tribal levels. With substantial support from the AIEO, a more comprehensive approach was undertaken to include the additional issues of tribal cultural and community values. The first product, Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for Tribes, was developed with a system development grant from OWOW to the Pacific Watershed Institute, concurrent with pilot applications of the approach, through AIEO grants, by tribes representing different ecological environments, objectives, and community issues.

The Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for Tribes was published in September 2000. In addition, tribal WAM field training was developed and implemented with the White Mountain Apache team, with the WAM Field Course Training Guidance produced in 2001. A related effort, using a watershed approach to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), was undertaken with the Navajo Nation in Window Rock, Arizona, and the guide Internal Capacity Building for Tribal TMDLs was produced in 2002. Simultaneously, the WAM process was applied to state and community projects, including development of a Watershed Quality Management Plan. This plan serves as a template for incorporating quality assurance into other watershed plans and documents.

The Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for States and Communities has been strengthened by application of the WAM process in watersheds across the United States. The guide incorporates knowledge gained through recent applications of the WAM process to a large-scale county watershed project in Ohio and to a tricounty coalition watershed project in the Snohomish River basin in Washington State. Examples from these projects are included in the guide.

The WAM program has benefited from major program support and technical contributions from OWOW and AIEO; Dave Somers, President, Pacific Watershed Institute; Steve Toth, consultant and a principal contributor to both the Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for Tribes and the Watershed Analysis and Management (WAM) Guide for States and Communities; the tribal pilot leads, Tammis Coffin, Latane Donelin, Jonathan Long, and John Sims; and Paul Braasch, Environmental Coordinator, Clermont County, Ohio, whose inputs made major contributions to this document.

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This guide is patterned after a number of watershed analysis methods developed in the Pacific Northwest. These efforts to promote watershed analysis have been an invaluable source of information for this guide and include the Washington State methodology developed for the Washington Forest Practices Board, the Federal guide for watershed analysis produced by the Regional Ecosystem Office, and the Oregon watershed assessment manual created for the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board.

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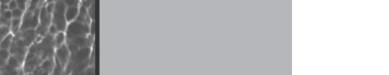
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Glossary



Acronym List

DO

BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs
BOD Biochemical oxygen demand
BLM Bureau of Land Management
BMP Best management practice
cfs cubic feet per second
CWA Clean Water Act

Dissolved oxygen

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA Endangered Species Act

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

GIS Geographic Information System

HUC Hydrologic Unit Code

IAC Intergovernmental Advisory Committee
IFIM Instream Flow Incremental Methodology

NCASI National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement

NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRCS U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

NWI National Wetland Inventory

PAHs Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCBs Polychlorinated biphenyls

QA/QC Quality assurance/quality control

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RIEC Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RUSLE Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation

SCS U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

TIA Total impervious area
TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS Total suspended solids

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI U.S. Department of the Interior

USFS U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS U.S. Geological Survey

WAM Watershed Analysis and Management
WEPP Water Erosion Prediction Procedure
WFPB Washington Forest Practices Board